

17 SEP 1981

Mr. Charles Wiley
National Committee for Responsible
Patriotism, Inc.
P. O. Box 665
Grand Central Station
New York, New York 10163

Dear Mr. Wiley:

Thank you for inviting me to participate in the testimonial dinner for John Fisher on September 15.

I regret very much that I will be unable to participate.

Your letter provides me a welcome opportunity to express appreciation for your support, and that of your organization, for CIA and the Intelligence Community, and your recognition that we have a very real role to play in collecting information about other countries for our government's policymakers. Such support is deeply valued by those who serve here.

Again, I appreciate your invitation and extend every good wish for a successful evening.

Sincerely,

/s/

William J. Casey

PAB/LBStrong/kss/2 Sept

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Executive Secretary

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**NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR
RESPONSIBLE PATRIOTISM INC.**
P.O. BOX 665 GRAND CENTRAL STA.
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10163

November 12, 1981

*Hon. William Casey
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20505*

Dear Mr. Casey:

Thank you for your letter of September 12.

*Our testimonial dinner for John Fisher was a great success - see
enclosed.*

If I can ever be of help, please do not hesitate to call.

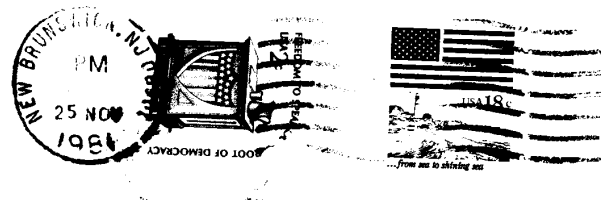
Sincerely,

*Charles Wiley
Executive Director*

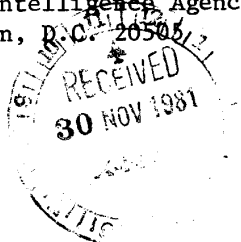
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P.O. BOX 665 GRAND CENTRAL STA.
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10163



Hon. William Casey
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20505



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Att.



John M. Fisher Honored At Testimonial Dinner



John M. Fisher with awards from testimonial dinner.

The National Committee for Responsible Patriotism hosted a gala testimonial dinner for the President of the American Security Council, John M. Fisher, late last month in New York.

Charles Wylie, executive director of NCRP was master of ceremonies in an evening filled with accolades, awards and words of praise for the more than 25 years of dedication Mr. Fisher had given to this country and to "honor his vital contribution to world peace."

The sponsoring dinner committee read straight from *Who's Who* with names of such prominence as The Honorable Clare Booth Luce, Robert Morris, Frank Shakespeare and William Simon; Generals Albert Wedemeyer and William Westmoreland; and a host of other well-known Congressmen, editors and journalists.

The packed banquet hall watched as eight awards were presented to Mr. Fisher and listened as letters were read from President Reagan, Vice President Bush and scores of national leaders, such as the Secretaries of the Army, Navy and the Air Force.

At this testimonial dinner, awards were presented to Fisher by leaders of eight different organizations -- the V.F.W., the Reserve Officers Association, Military Order of the World Wars, New Jersey Polish Legion of American Veterans, New Jersey Conservative Union, National Committee for Responsible Patriotism, the Seventh Regiment of the N.Y. National Guard, and the Sons of the American Revolution.

When Mr. Fisher took the podium to respond to the overwhelming honors bestowed upon him, he would not accept the tributes for himself, but instead accepted in behalf of the membership and staff of the American Security Council, Foundation and the Coalition for Peace Through Strength . . . "those legions of dedicated Americans who have made everything we have done possible."

The Veterans Of Foreign Wars Join Coalition At Annual Convention

Two and one-half million American men and women have joined the members of 120 other national organizations by officially affiliating with the American Security Council's Coalition for Peace Through Strength.

At their 82nd national convention in Philadelphia, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, as well as their Auxiliary, unanimously voted to adopt the Coalition's National Strategy for Peace Through Strength (VFW Resolution 435). This adoption of our resolution further resolved that . . . "the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States join the Coalition for Peace Through Strength to work with other member organizations for a national Strategy of Peace Through Strength; however reserving the right to make our own decisions as to how these principles should be applied on individual issues."

VFW Texas Commander, Charles E. Hull of Houston, introduced the resolution which had been passed at their spring convention with the recommendation that it be presented to the entire membership at the national convention.

Commander-in-Chief, Arthur W. Fellwock, signed the official document and commented, "We have long been friends of the American Security Council and are proud to be officially a part of the Coalition for Peace Through Strength -- an organization that in less than three short years has accomplished so much, not only in public awareness, but in the education of our legislators as to the true concerns of our people."

Fall 1981 issue of INTERNATIONAL SECURITY REVIEW. . .Coming Soon

SENATOR LLOYD BENTSEN (Texas) reasons for a return to the draft.

Professor NORMAN D. PALMER discusses India's concerns for security in the coming decade.

SAM COHEN, father of the neutron bomb, discusses a very controversial and provocative new theory on nuclear barrier defenses.

JOSEPH D. DOUGLASS, new senior editor of ISR, examines the phenomenon of disinformation.

DAVID SULLIVAN, new Congressional editor for ISR, lays out new objectives for a potential SALT III based on our experiences in SALT I and II.

NEIL C. LIVINGSTONE, Director of Terrorism and Low-level Warfare for the American Security Council, addresses the question of the effectiveness of terrorism.

ASCF's scholarly journal, International Security Review, is published quarterly. Yearly subscription rate is \$12.50.



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ANALYSIS OF DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING THE NATION'S SECURITY

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 1981

WR 81-10

GUATEMALA, IN NEED OF HELP

Brig. Gen. E. D. Woellner, Jr., (USAFR) is a co-chairman of the Houston Coalition for Peace Through Strength. As an independent businessman, not as an official of the Coalition, he visited Guatemala recently out of curiosity and concern. He interviewed the major candidates for the presidency, and flew over many sections of the country to see the devastation resulting from terrorism and subversion. He spoke with people from all walks of life. The following is his report.

Editor



Brig. Gen. E. D. Woellner, Jr. (USAFR)

March, because terrorism is undermining the social and economic structure of Guatemala.

Guatemala has been caught up in a regional conflict, partly a civil strife, partly a terrorist campaign supported from outside the country. Several years ago, when the first signs of difficulty emerged, the leaders of Guatemala turned to the United States for help. But their needs were largely ignored. Token military and economic aid was all they got.

The government had no alternative but to do what it could with what it had. But the meager military and police forces of Guatemala were not sufficiently trained or equipped to overcome the skillful and elusive guerrillas.

Among the targets of the guerrillas were the land owners, the business owners, and their families. They were kidnapped and held for ransom. The ransom, when paid, was used to finance more terrorism. When the government proved incapable of providing protection for these families, they took matters into their own hands. The result was escalating violence.

Ironically, government attacks on terrorist strongholds aroused protests about human rights violations. And during the last Administration, those alleged violations were sufficient to bring about a cutoff of all military aid to Guatemala.

The effect was to create uncertainty in the government and more violence resulted.

As yet, the Reagan Administration has not devised a policy which permits the giving of necessary aid to the country, economic or military, in order to restore domestic tranquillity and to insure the

Guatemala is a country we ought to be proud and pleased to have as a friend, neighbor, and ally. But the average American knows little about Guatemala, its background, its difficulties, its opportunities.

It is a country with a long and varied history, struggling to become modern, and caught up in a destructive revolutionary process that threatens the entire region of Central America.

Guatemala is in need of help.

At this moment, there is no U.S. policy for Guatemala. Yet Guatemala is very close to the United States. Houston, my hometown, is closer to Guatemala City than it is to Phoenix.

I decided I wanted to know what was going on in Guatemala first-hand. With the aid of friends, who have known Guatemala for years and who are concerned for its survival, I arranged to visit the country and to interview the major candidates in the upcoming Presidential election. In that election in March of next

year, the people of Guatemala will select a President, the members of a new Congress, and the Mayors of the 200 largest towns and cities.

The following is a summary of what I learned from observation and discussion.

The cardinal point about Guatemala today is that the democratic process is under attack. Democracy in Guatemala is as yet immature and weak. It is vulnerable. The people of Guatemala are still learning how to make democracy work. The lack of a positive U.S. policy toward Guatemala and the Central American region is contributing to the success of the enemies of democracy.

If the democratic process fails in Guatemala, the communist revolutionary process will be the winner.

Carrying over from the previous Administration is a restriction on the sale of arms to Guatemala. That restriction is limiting the ability of the government to protect the people and the nation's facilities from guerrilla attack. Indirectly, it is placing in jeopardy the elections in

CONTINUED ON BACK PAGE

survival of a democratic form of government. The shipment of a few military trucks and jeeps recently aroused an outcry of protest from some Members of the Congress who believe that Guatemala must solve its problems without recourse to force, although revolutionaries and terrorists use violence openly.

process of the ballot box cannot guarantee a just election.

Our Administration should be challenged to find a way to contribute to a peaceful and effective election. But it must go beyond that. It must find a way to help the governments of these regions to rid themselves of the destructive influence of

Colombia, had already broken diplomatic relations with Cuba because of terrorism in their countries traceable to Havana. But the reaction of the Latin American countries was not featured on the front pages of America's leading newspapers.

Need For A New U.S. Policy

Oil

Compounds The Problem

A new factor has recently compounded the nature of the strife within Guatemala. A new source of wealth has been found, one which holds the promise of raising the standard of living for all the people -- oil. But the potential wealth of Guatemala, in turn, has made the country an even more valuable prize for leftist and communist elements. As a result, the terrorists have begun to receive large-scale aid from Cuba through Nicaragua.

Well before the discovery of oil, several of the countries of this region were on the verge of economic emergence from centuries of backwardness as the result of a newly created Central American Common Market. Private investors from North America and Western Europe were coming to the region because of its promising future.

But economic progress has now come to a standstill. Investors are withdrawing. The economy of Guatemala and the countries of this region is in jeopardy.

The Indian Factor

Guatemala is a land that has always had a strong and somewhat insensitive central government, but until recently the country did not suffer from domestic turmoil. The Indian population of the country, some forty-five percent, lived in relative isolation and governed themselves according to tribal practices that were centuries old. Recently, they have been aroused by agitators who have convinced them that the rich in the cities have exploited them. In fact, the opposite is true. The government of Guatemala has been responsive to the needs of the Indian population with numerous programs to upgrade their living standards.

American policy at present amounts to little more than an excessive faith in the ability of democratic elections to solve all political and social problems. But elections in a strife-torn country seldom operate properly or provide long-term solutions to problems. In the middle of violence, candidates for office often resort to force and bribery to gain control, because the



Cuban Intervention in Guatemala and El Salvador

revolutionary and terrorist elements, armed and funded from outside the country. Also our Administration must help the regimes of the area to improve their economic lot and to offer increased rights and opportunities to all the people in the area.

Cuba

Supports The Revolution

The Secretary of State has said many times that the arms and funds for revolution in Central America are coming from Cuba, and they must be stopped at the source. But so far, the U.S. has devised no plan to stop the flow at the source.

On the encouraging side -- though the readers of America's leading newspapers would have no way of knowing about these developments -- many of the governments of Central and South America have recently expressed their concern and support for the countries under attack by communist-backed terrorists. When France and Mexico proclaimed a form of political recognition of leftist groups in El Salvador, the headlines across the country announced this development in bold type. But within days of that announcement, the twelve leading Latin American countries denounced the action of France and Mexico. Two countries, Costa Rica and

It is clear that a new U.S. policy must be formed and announced. Weapons and economic aid pouring into the region from Cuba must be stopped. The Countries of Latin America are ready to share in the effort to restore peace to the region and to promote the economic emergence of Central America.

If the U.S. does not act quickly, the moment for action with minimum risk will be lost.

Guatemala could fall, as Nicaragua fell. If Guatemala goes, Honduras and Belize will be exposed and vulnerable.

The situation is critical. Time is running out. There may be no second opportunity for the United States to help.

The majority of the people of America indicated during the last election that they wanted their government to take positive steps to support and defend the free world.

This Administration would be ill-advised to ignore the will and wisdom of the American people and risk the loss of a friendly neighboring country through indecision or an unwillingness to pay the political price.

E. D. Woellner

Brig. Gen. E. D. Woellner, Jr. (USAFR)

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THE COALITION

INSIDER

REPORT OF THE COALITION FOR PEACE THROUGH STRENGTH

Volume 3, Number 10

October 1981

Congressional Coalition Members Speak Out Against Defense Cuts



Press conference at Rayburn Office Building.

Rick Sellers, Congressional Director for the Coalition for Peace Through Strength, organized and moderated a recent press conference featuring Representatives Charles Bennett (D-Fla.) and William Dickinson (R-Ala.), both members of the Coalition for Peace Through Strength.

Bennett is the ranking majority member and Dickinson the ranking minority member of the House Armed Services Committee.

The purpose of the press conference (attended by the three major television networks, cable television, and more than 60 reporters), was to air the views of two Congressmen and to formally request a meeting with the President by Coalition representatives before the final decision is made on budget cuts.

As senior members of the House Armed Services Committee, both urged President Reagan to abandon any plans for major cuts in the proposed 1982 defense budget.

Congressman Bennett said: "We have a commitment, a commitment made by us in Congress and those in the Administration, to a strong America, fully capable of meeting any challenge, be it at home or in some distant corner of the globe. The American people clearly signaled their decision to have a national defense second to none. That mandate has not changed. To talk of reductions is to court real danger, as it would provide a two-pronged blow to our national

security. The Congress and the President were mandated by the American people in the last election ten months ago to restore the country's military might. We have no right to shrink from that responsibility."

Congressman Dickinson said: "Neither Mr. Bennett nor I propose or profess to speak for all members of the Coalition, but we do speak in our respective positions as Senior Members of the Armed Services Committee and as two that have just come through seven arduous days of battle on the floor to get the defense authorization bill through, and I might add that we spent more time on this bill than ever has been spent on a defense authorization bill in history before. We just yesterday went to conference with the Senate on the bill that we passed, so it was not an easy bill to pass and it was controversial, but the Administration asked for a budget for defense, we went to battle for them, and we delivered. We are being told now, through the press, that what we did at the behest of the Administration is now going to be under attack and perhaps unraveled, and we think that would be tremendously unwise at this time, both in terms of time and in terms of politics, to go back and to tear up the bill that we've passed -- it just makes no sense. Now, we know that during the campaign -- and we're not here to oppose the President or to attack the President or to criticize the President -- we're here trying to put in perspective some of the things that we're faced with if we have these radical cuts."

Rick Sellers ended the conference with these comments: "Over the last three weeks since this recent revelation about the budget cuts, my assignment has been to contact Members of the Coalition to find out how they feel about this. There is an overwhelming concern that the wrong question is being addressed. The question that should be actively pursued is how much is an adequate defense for this country? That question is not being addressed, 'only numbers' right now. To paraphrase a quote given to President Reagan about balancing the budget: His comment was 'If not us, who? If not now, when?' I think this question needs to be asked concerning an adequate defense. If not President Reagan, who? If not rebuilding our defenses now, when?"